

A new phytoplasma taxon associated with Australian grapevine yellows is "Candidatus Phytoplasma australiense," according to R. E. Davis and associates at the USDA-ARS, Beltsville, Maryland, and CSIRO in Merbein, Victoria, Australia. (Int. J. Syst. Bacteriol. 47:262-269, 1997)

UV radiation ( $15.0 \text{ kJ}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ ) of potato tubers suppressed dry rot and soft rot during 3 months of storage at  $8^{\circ}\text{C}$ , report B. Ranganna and associates at McGill University, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, Canada. (Can. J. Plant Pathol. 19:30-35, 1997)

One major and one minor gene, together, apparently control resistance of soybean to Meloidogyne javanica, according to J. P. Tamulonis and associates at the USDA-ARS, Beltsville, Maryland; at the University of Guelph, Guelph, Canada; and at the University of Georgia, Athens. (Crop Sci. 37:783-788, 1997)

Grapevine virus D, a new species of Trichovirus, was found in grapevine showing corky rugose wood symptoms, report N. Abou-Ghanem and associates at the Università degli Studi, and the Istituto Agronomico Mediterraneo, Bari, Italy. (J. Plant Pathol. 78:15-25, 1997)

Surface layers of peanut roots shed in a way similar to abscission and/or sloughing of root cap cells, and shedding involves a wall-degrading enzyme-mediated mechanism, report E. Uheda and associates at the University of Osaka Prefecture, Osaka, Japan. (Can. J. Bot. 75:607-611, 1997)

Applying acid rain for 3 years did not affect susceptibility of Scots pine seedlings to Scleroderris canker, according to M. Vuorinen and A. Uotila of the Finnish Research Station at Suonenjoki; and at Helsinki University, Korkeakoski, Finland. (Eur. J. For. Pathol. 27:125-135, 1997)

A phytoplasma-induced yellows disease was reported for the first time on caraway in Alberta and Saskatchewan, Canada, by S. F. Hwang and associates at the Crop Diversification Center South, Brooks, Alberta; and at the Saskatchewan Irrigation Development Center, Outlook, Canada. (J. Plant Dis. Prot. 104:166-172, 1997)

Lemon plantlets grown from somatic embryos derived from style cultures are free from viruses, viruslike agents, and viroids present in their mother plants, according to A. M. D'Onghia and associates at the Istituto Agronomico Mediterraneo, Bari; the Università degli Studi; and other institutions in Bari and Palermo, Italy. (J. Phytopathol. 145:77-79, 1997)

Phyllody of Ranunculus asiaticus was reported for the first time in Japan and is caused by an unidentified phytoplasma, report T. Kanehira and associates at Nihon University, Fujisawa, Japan. (Ann. Phytopathol. Soc. Jpn. 63:26-28, 1997)

Individual environmental stimuli can affect transcription of specific genes in Colletotrichum trifolii on alfalfa in conidia prior to or during germ tube formation, report T. L. Buhr and M. B. Dickman of the University of Nebraska, Lincoln. (Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 63:2378-2383, 1997)

An 88% infection rate is needed to reduce plant density to 10% if Sporisorium ophiuri is the sole control agent for itch grass in corn; however, by combining smut with other treatments less infection is needed, report M. C. Smith and associates at the University of Greenwich, Kent; the International Institute of Biological Control, Berks; and Imperial College at Silwood Park, Berks, England. (J. Appl. Ecol. 34:388-398, 1997)